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STATINTL[From the Washington (D.C.) Sunday Star,  
October 2, 1966]**A GREAT CONCEPT: FREEDOM STUDIES CENTER**  
(By James J. Kilpatrick)

BOSTON, VA.—The tiny community of Boston, Va., lies some 80 miles southwest of "Big Washington." It is 10 miles up the road from Culpeper. On to the west lie Scrabble, Woodville, Sperryville, and "Little Washington," and beyond them lie the Blue Ridge Mountains. Boston thus is situated in the midst of the most beautiful 200 square miles in the world, if not in the universe, but until last Sunday this wide space on Route 522 had no other distinction.

Now Boston, Va., is on the map. If plans of the Institute for American Strategy come to fulfillment—and these plans already are far along—the Institute's new "Freedom Studies Center" at Boston one day may become as well known in its field as the Naval Academy at Annapolis or the military academy at West Point. The Center, dedicated a week ago, has but a single purpose: It is to turn out graduates who know as much of the tactics and strategy of communism as prospective admirals know of the tactics and strategy of naval warfare.

Toward this end, the Institute for American Strategy some months ago acquired a 671-acre tract of land in Culpeper County, a mile or so from the wide space known as Boston. The property includes an impressive stone mansion that rises out of the hills as naturally as a granite boulder. From its courtyard, one may look to the Hazel River, plunging over rapids far below. In the middle distance, Black Angus cattle graze on green mountain meadows. On beyond are the soft and silent mountains, slate blue and dark blue, and still darker blue. Here the students will come.

It is important to touch on the setting, for the leaders of the Institute for American Strategy chose this lovely stillness as deliberately as any Thoreau at Walden Pond. They could have established their Freedom Studies Center smack in the middle of Big Washington or in some glass hutch on the Hudson. But their conviction is that men who would master great ideas need some measure of great tranquility to grasp them in. The small community of scholars they envision is not to be distracted by a jangling urbanism, pressing in.

The name of the "Freedom Studies Center" is a model of precision. The idea is to bring in small groups at first—25 or 30 at a time—for seminars of a few days or a few weeks. Twenty-eight congressional aides came as a vanguard to Boston on September 21 for four days of intensive studies. The next such group may be chosen from industrial leaders, then from professors of history and political science. In time, as a prospective building program moves ahead, most of the full-time students (about 400 in all) will be graduate students chosen from participating universities. They will study freedom, what it is, why the West must preserve it, how the East would twist freedom into slavery.

This is training in psycho-political warfare. For those closest to the project, it is a dream coming true.

More than eight years ago, a group in Orlando, Fla., headed by Alan G. Grant, Jr., perceived the need for an academy that would train key men in government, in the armed services, in academia, and in private life in certain non-military aspects of Communist aggression. They envisioned a government-financed academy, patterned generally after West Point and Annapolis.

The idea was embodied in various House and Senate bills, sponsored by members of Congress from across the political spectrum: Senators FONG, Keating, DOUGLAS, PROXMIRE, LAUSCHE, DODD, HICKENLOOPER, Goldwater, MUNDT. The range was as wide in the House. But under the wet blankets of the State

Department's opposition, the bills regularly went to sleep in committee.

Then the idea developed—and it was a better idea in every way—for the proposed Academy to be brought into being with private funds. The Institute for American Strategy, founded in 1958, took the lead. Fifty-five educational institutions and major organizations offered their support. To date, nearly \$800,000 has been donated or pledged by leading foundations, corporations and individuals. A long-range goal has been set of \$11 million. The land and the manor house are bought and paid for. The Center is now an institution in being.

The congressional aides who came here for the shaken seminar heard a dozen cold war experts—Edgar Ansel Mower, Dr. Eleanor Dulles, Walter Judd, Allen Dulles. They heard Dr. Frederick Barghoorn, of Yale, on "Soviet Propaganda with Special Reference to Peace and Disarmament Themes." Two spokesmen from the AFL-CIO's National Maritime Union gave them insight on the cold war at sea. By the time the seminar ended, their heads were bursting with new understanding of the pivotal struggle of this century.

Not one nickel of "CIA money," or any other government money, has gone into the Freedom Studies Center. It is intended to be the voluntary contribution of a voluntary society toward its own survival. The scholars and officials who are invited to come here will come at their own expense, or on Foundation grants. And because the Center is not an agency of government, it will be free to pursue the study of freedom and communism untroubled by the inhibitions of diplomacy. It is a great concept in terms of the total struggle between West and East, as solid as the distant mountains, as clear and cold as the stream.

**Freedom Studies Center—A Big Step  
Toward Closing Cold War Education  
Gap****EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF****HON. DANTE B. FASCELL**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, I had the privilege of participating in the dedication of the Freedom Studies Center: a novel and important educational institution being established near Boston, Va.

Sponsored by more than 50 leading educational and other organizations, the center is an embodiment of an imaginative private response to an urgent public need.

The purpose of the center, its goals and its program, are described eloquently in Mr. James J. Kilpatrick's column yesterday in Washington's Sunday Star.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that Mr. Kilpatrick's article will prove of considerable interest to other Members of Congress: